



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

FY 2006

WILDLIFE SERVICES—ALASKA

Contact Information:

Roger Woodruff, Alaska and Washington Wildlife Services State Director

720 O' Leary Street NW, Olympia, WA 98502

Phone: (360) 753-9884 FAX: (360) 753-9466

Toll-Free Number: 1-866-4USDAWS 1-866-487-3297

E-mail: roger.a.woodruff@aphis.usda.gov

Web site: www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage

USDA Resolves Wildlife Conflicts in Alaska

Every day, residents, industries, organizations, and agencies call on Alaska Wildlife Services (WS) for expertise in protecting agriculture, property, natural resources, and human health and safety from damage or threats posed by wildlife. Managed by professional wildlife biologists, WS responds with effective, selective, and humane strategies to resolve wildlife conflicts.

Alaska is a diverse mix of vast native areas, urban and suburban settings, agricultural lands, forests, coastline, islands, and tundra. The size of Alaska and its ecologi-



Major Assistance Activities:

- Protecting passengers and aircraft from collisions with wildlife
- Protecting migratory seabirds from predation by introduced populations of arctic fox
- Providing oil spill response training to government and private industry
- Protecting crops, property, and public health and safety from damage by birds
- Protecting public health by monitoring for HPAI (bird flu)

WS Research Projects of Interest to Alaska:

- Defining and reducing wildlife hazards to aviation
- Evaluating waterfowl as disease, parasite, and noxious weed reservoirs
- Managing predators through new methods to protect livestock and wildlife
- Improving assessment, sampling, and economic methods for wildlife damage management

cal and geographic diversity give the State a remarkable variety of wildlife species. Alaska is home to millions of migratory birds in the summer and unparalleled populations of native mammals and fish. Because air travel is the primary means of transportation in the State, Alaska boasts more aircraft and airports per capita than anywhere else in the United States.

WS protects the lives of air passengers, pilots, and crew, as well as the aircraft in which they fly from dangerous collisions with wildlife. WS biologists also assist in protecting the numerous species of seabirds and waterfowl from predation by non-indigenous, introduced arctic fox on the Aleutian Island chain. WS addresses serious bird damage to municipal properties and public and private buildings, and responds to concerns about public health and safety. In 2006, WS took an instrumental role in monitoring wild bird populations for highly

pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI H5N1) commonly known as the "bird flu". In addition, WS offers assistance to Alaska's farmers and livestock producers in reducing agricultural losses from birds and predators.

Applying Science & Expertise to Wildlife Challenges

WS offers information, advice, equipment, and materials that enable many people to resolve wildlife conflicts on their own. Often, this *technical assistance* can be provided over the phone. WS also provides on-site expertise, or *direct assistance*, to manage complex wildlife problems that cannot be safely resolved by others. To support this effort, WS conducts *scientific research* across the Nation to develop answers to new problems posed by wildlife and to ensure the program benefits from the latest science and technology.

Protecting Human Health and Safety at Airports—Each year, lives are endangered and billions of dollars are spent worldwide due to birds and other wildlife colliding with aircraft. Experts estimate that wildlife strikes with aircraft cost the U.S. civil aviation industry roughly \$550 million annually as a result of damage to equipment and other associated costs. Military aircraft also are threatened by collisions with wildlife, at estimated direct and associated costs exceeding \$100 million annually. In 1995, a military jet taking off from Alaska's Elmendorf Air Force Base crashed after striking a flock of Canada geese. All 24 crew members were killed and the aircraft was destroyed.

In addition to 24 municipal airports and an estimated 3,000 private airstrips in the State, Alaska owns and operates more than 250 airfields. Alaska has a tremendous seasonal influx of migratory birds and most of Alaska's airports have been constructed in the midst of prime wildlife habitat. This means the vast majority of Alaskan airfields experience some degree of risk that birds or other wildlife will collide with aircraft in the midst of taking off or landing.

WS is recognized internationally for its scientific expertise in reducing wildlife hazards to the aviation industry. WS' National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC) conducts research from its Sandusky, OH field station to reduce wildlife hazards to aviation and reduce risks to the public. Studies are underway at several large U.S. airports where scientists evaluate habitat management practices, and wildlife dispersal techniques. NWRC also maintains the National Wildlife Strike Database used by the Federal Aviation

Administration and airports to monitor trends and wildlife species that pose the greatest threat to aviation.

Applying this scientific expertise, the Alaska WS program provides assistance to civilian and military airports across the State. WS conducts on-site evaluations as well as comprehensive wildlife hazard assessments to assist airport managers and other aviation officials in alleviating wildlife hazards. In addition, WS biologists provide training in wildlife deterrence and dispersal to airport employees statewide.

Protecting Rare and Threatened and Endangered Species—WS protects rare and threatened and endangered species from wildlife predation. Alaska's Aleutian Island chain is home to the Aleutian Canada goose and some of the world's largest and most ecologically important colonies of nesting seabirds. In the late 1800's and early 1900's, Russian fur traders and American fur farmers introduced the arctic fox onto numerous islands in the Aleutian chain. This introduction nearly caused the extinction of the Aleutian Canada goose and had severe impacts on nesting colonies of seabirds. For more than a decade, WS has worked in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to remove arctic foxes from the islands where they negatively impact nesting bird populations. This interagency project has been instrumental in the recovery of the Aleutian Canada goose, from record population lows of a few hundred in the late 1970's to more than 20,000 today. In 2001, the Aleutian Canada goose was removed from FWS' list of Federally threatened species due in part to WS' efforts. WS has also enhanced nesting opportunities for numerous species including the threatened Stellar's and Spectacled Eiders.

Looking to the Future

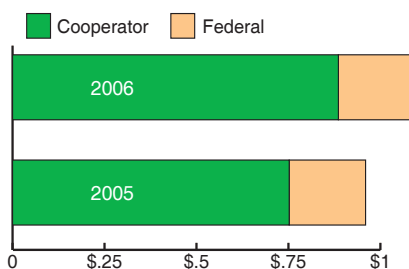
In Alaska, the safety of air transportation is a serious and growing concern. Increased air travel throughout Alaska, coupled with substantial populations of migratory birds and other wildlife, has created an urgent need for

State and Federal management of wildlife threats. In addition, Alaskan farmers and ranchers may request WS' assistance to help minimize damage to agricultural resources from birds and predators. Although aviation and agricultural leaders turn to WS for assistance, limited resources affect WS' ability to respond to all wildlife conflicts. The immense size of Alaska creates additional challenges. More personnel are needed to adequately cover the State, and transportation is required to reach isolated areas that are not accessible by car or truck. These restrictions, in combination with WS' infrastructure needs, limit the program's ability to respond to wildlife problems in some areas of the State.

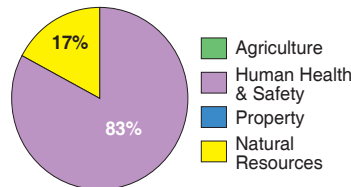
Alaska Wildlife Services Funding

In addition to receiving federally allocated funds, WS also receives funding from cooperators who have a vested interest in the program: airports, private individuals, businesses, and other Federal, State, and local government agencies. In most cases, these cooperators need help to resolve wildlife damage problems or they play a role in wildlife damage management.

Total Funding (Millions)



Resources Protected % of Total Funds



Major Cooperators:

- Anchorage International Airport
- Elmendorf Air Force Base
- Alaska Department of Transportation
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Juneau International Airport
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- Eareckson Air Station

USDA is an equal employment provider and employer.